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NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following story, related by a mother to her children, a few years since, will show the American spirit which existed among the people of New England, at the trying period to which it relates:

"Late in the afternoon of one of the last days in '75; when I was a few months short of fifteen years old, notices came to Townsend, Mass. where my father used to live, that 15 soldiers were wanted.

"The training band was instantly called out, and my brother next older than I, was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when all were in bed.—When I rose in the morning I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march the day after to-morrow morning, at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly. Mother said that though that John was supplied with summer clothes, he must be away seven or eight months, and would suffer for want of winter garments. There were at this time no stores, and no articles to be had except such as each family would make itself. The sight of a mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of the mind to action. I immediately asked her what garments were needed. She replied, 'panlloons.'

"O, if that's all, we will spin and weave him a pair, before he goes."

"Put I said my mother, 'the wool is on the sheep's back, and the sheep are in the pasture.'

I immediately turned to my younger brother, and bade him take a salt-dish and call them to the yard.

Mother replied, 'poor child there are no shears within three miles and a half.'

'I have some small shears in the loom,' said I.

'But we can't spin a not weave it in so short a time.'

'I am certain we can mother.'

'How can you weave it? there is a long web in the loom.'

'No matter, I can find an empty loom.'

By this time the sound of the sheep made me quicken my steps towards the yard. I requested my sister to bring me the wheels and cards, which I went for the wool, I went into the yard with my brother and secured a white sheep, from which I sheared with my loom shears, half enough for a web; we then let her go with the rest of the fleece, I sent the wool in by my sister. Lurther ran for the black sheep, and held her while I cut off wool for my filling, and half of the warp, and then we allowed her to go with the remaining part of the fleece.

The wool thus obtained was duly carded and spun, washed, sized and dried; a loom was found a few doors off, the web got in, wove and prepared, cut and made, two or three hours before my brother's departure—that is to say, in forty hours from the commencement, without help from any modern improvement.

The good old lady closed by saying, 'I feel no weariness, I wept not. I was serving my country, I was assisting my poor mother. I was preparing a garment for my darling brother.'

The garment being finished, I retired and slept, till my overcharged and bursting heart was relieved."

The brother was, perhaps, one of Gen. Stark's soldiers, and with such a spirit to cope with, need we wonder that Burgoyne did not execute his threat of marching through the heart of America.

Political.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

We find in the last Republican Journal printed at Belfast, (the residence of the Governor) the following communication from Governor Anderson, in relation to the alleged "Fraud upon the general government," which has been charged upon the State administration by the federal papers of Maine, with a degree of relentless vilification and untruth almost unparalleled even in them. We are surprised at the ingenuity which could manufacture such a fabric of falsehoods and slander out of such materials. The clear, forcible, and convincing statement of Governor Anderson will be read with interest, for the information it conveys upon this subject, and the decided manner in which it denounces this fast Roorback of the federalists. We do not see what our opponents can do now, with this last electioneering resource cut from their sinking hands. But with their fertile imaginations, some new Roorback will be started, just before election, when there will not be time to overthrow it. This is their old trick. Democrats will, no doubt, be on their guard against all subterfuges of their political opponents.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am aware that those who occupy places of public trust should be prepared to encounter a rigid scrutiny into their official conduct; and if presented as candidates for the suffrages of the people, should expect to receive that measure of censure and misrepresentation which political

animosity and private malevolence seldom fail, upon such occasions, to bestow.

To the first, no one conscious of right intentions, should object; and to the other, an ordinary respect to public sentiment, which in ordinary cases prohibits him from appearing in his own defense, obliges him to submit in silence.

There are occasions, however, upon which a departure from this rule, even on the part of a candidate for public office, becomes not only justifiable but necessary and proper; and believing such an occasion now to exist, I should hold myself criminally indifferent to my own reputation, and to the interests of those with whom I am politically associated, did I fail to meet the groundless accusations which are arrayed against me, with such full and unqualified contradiction, as a consciousness of my own integrity, and the facts within my knowledge, enable me to present.

So numerous and monstrous have been the misrepresentations and inventions with respect to my agency in the management of the Aroostook claims, which form the subject of those attacks, and which originate in anonymous communications in the Kennebec Journal, that I may not be able to allude to them all; but such as bear upon any

material fact, I will endeavor to notice, and state

distinctly and clearly, what I have known from personal observation, and such circumstances as have been made known to me by others.

It is well known that prior to and during the year 1843, those claims were frequently agitated in the Legislature, and that much difference of opinion existed, both as to the amount of losses sustained by the petitioners and the liability of the State to pay them: the Committee to whom they had been referred generally reporting bills,

and no articles to be had except such as each family would make itself. The sight of a mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of the mind to action. I immediately asked her what garments were needed. She replied, 'panlloons.'

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These preliminary steps having been taken by the Executive to secure the rights of the claimants, whenever an appropriation should be made by congress to pay them, or rather while they were still in progress, the accounts of the individuals, amounting to the sum of \$23,754 76 were presented to the Governor and Council and their consideration referred to a select committee consisting of three members of the board.

This committee, of which Mr. Levenseller was chairman, made its report near the close of that year; and upon its presentation at the board, there being six of the Councillors present, its acceptance was strenuously resisted, both by one of the three upon the committee, and one half of the members of the board. It was resisted, as I have been informed by Councillors, with two of whom I have since been associated, in the belief that in its reasonings and conclusions great injustice had been done to the petitioners.

Upon the 30th of December, the absent com-

missioner coming in and joining his note with the majority of the committee, the Report was accepted by a vote of four to three; the minority entering upon the journal of the council their dissent from its conclusions, "as reducing the claims below what justice and equity seemed to them to demand." And thus the matter stood upon my coming into office of Governor 1844.

Soon after the council of 1844 was organized, one of the claimants appeared before the council, accompanied by one who had been a

member the preceding year, and claimed a re-examination of the Report accepted in December.

It was then urged that injustice had been done to several of the claimants by the acceptance of the Report, and testimony was introduced to incriminate some of the positions upon which its conclusion were mainly found. No action was at that time taken upon the subject; the investigation, however, was subsequently pursued through several sittings of the committee, as I have since been informed by councillors, for my other engagements did not enable me to be present; but no report was made to the board, nor was the subject again brought to my notice, until near the close of the session, when Mr. Harris returned to Washington for the purpose, among other duties of procuring an appropriation by congress for the payment of such sums due the State, as had not been provided for in any former act.

Previous to leaving Augusta, the Agent exhibited to me the schedule he had prepared of the claims under the Treaty, and in that was included the sum of \$23,754 as the claims of individuals under the Resolve referred to. Knowing that the re-examination of those claims was under consideration by the council, I concurred in the propriety of asking an appropriation by congress, of an amount large enough to recover whatever sum might be ultimately allowed.

The Agent was directed to confer with the delegation in congress; to submit to them a detailed statement of the claims, and explain to them the items of which it was composed. That he did so, appears both from his Report to the Governor and council of February last, and by his examination, under oath, before a committee of the Legislature. In this Report he says, "At an early period after my arrival in Washington, a meeting of our entire delegation was convened at my request, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor." At this meeting I submitted the statement which had been prepared, exhibiting the character and detailing the several items of our original claim." And the original paper presented upon that occasion is certified to accompany his report. That paper will be found among the documents printed by order of the Legislature, and in the following distinct terms, particularizes the claim in question:

"Amount of claims under Resolve of Legislature of Maine entitled Resolve relating to certain claims under the Treaty of Washington, passed March 24, 1843, for injuries and losses growing out of the operations of the State rendered necessary for the protection of the disputed territory, and for Agencies, &c., \$23,754 76"

In his testimony before the Committee he says "that at a meeting of all the delegates except Mr. Severance, I explained fully the nature of the several items comprising our claims, and that he subsequently furnished each member with a statement of the claims.

With the full knowledge of these facts the delegation waited in asking for an appropriation to cover the claims thus specified; and through their agency, a sum sufficient to provide for every item contained in the schedule, was granted by Congress.

The June session of the Executive Council commenced its sitting about the middle of the month, and immediately after the appropriation had been made by Congress; near the close of that session, upon the 25th of June, the subject of these claims was again called up, referred to a Committee, and upon the 29th of the same month, finally reported upon to the council.

This report allows to the claimants for loss and injuries growing out of the operations of the State upon the N. E. frontier, the sum of \$19,550, and to Messrs Childs and Whidden of agencies, &c., the sum of \$370.31; which by the terms of the Resolve upon which it was predicated, was to be paid to the claimants when received by the State from the United States.

On the presentation of this Report, no member of the Committee, or of the Council, raised any objections to its acceptance; nor did any individual member intimate to me any dissatisfaction with the conclusions to which the Committee had arrived. They had been examined as others accounts had been in the usual way by a Committee of the Board, and I had moreover been absent from Augusta from the 21st to the 25th, during which time they had been taken up and examined.

In the intelligence and integrity of the gentlemen composing the Committee, I had the fullest confidence; and I was myself persuaded from the slight examination I had given to the subject upon the occasion to which I have before referred, that the sums allowed by the Committee of the preceding Council, were wholly inadequate to indemnify the claimants for the injuries they had sustained. That the Governor and Council might properly revise the proceedings of a preceding session, I entertained no doubt; and if I am wrong in that opinion, for I hold it now, the whole history of Executive department, is but a series of wrongs: for I will venture to assert that in the administration of every power with which it is entrusted, such instances will be found.

Under such circumstances, I did not think proper to exercise the power with which I was invested and reverse the proceedings of the Council, and the Report, which had been unanimously accepted by the Council, was approved. Upon the same day, as appears by the Register of the Council, an order was offered and passed directing the Agent to procure the necessary vouchers to substantiate the claims, and authorizing him to pay over to the claimants mentioned in said report respectively, the several sums therein allowed, when received from the Treasury of the United States."

I have before stated in a communication made to the Legislative Committee that my recollections of that order were faint; and in truth, so entirely had it passed from my mind, that when first again brought my notice, in February last, I could not recall the slightest vestige of it. I well remember a subsequent communication with Mr. Harris relative to the propriety of authorizing him to receive and pay over the money, and distinctly stating to him, that in my judgment, the only proper person for that purpose was the Treasurer of State; he had been so authorized; and if I had deemed it proper I could either with or without the advice of the Council, have given the direction indicated by the order.

In forming this decision, I was influenced by no disposition to obstruct or delay the payment of such sums as might be allowed to the claimants; whatever was paid by the general government belonged exclusively to them; the State could have no legal or equitable claim, and the resolve had expressly directed, that the amount allowed should be paid them when received by the State; and in declining to empower the agent to act for the State, in the reception and payment of so large a sum, I was influenced merely by considerations of abundant caution.

With regard to that section of the order authorizing the agent to procure the vouchers necessary to substantiate the claims, I can only say, that if there was anything peculiar or equivocal in its phrasology, it did not strike my mind; that it left upon my recollection not the slightest impression more than any one of the multitude of the orders passed at every session of the Council; and what I said to the Committee in February last, I now reiterate, that neither then nor at any former or subsequent time, was I apprised, that the vouchers necessary to substantiate the claims were intended to mean the receipts of the claimants; nor was there anything in the phrasology, which, without a prior knowledge of such intention, would lead me to that conclusion. The resolve directed that the proof and vouchers should be forwarded to Washington; the term was used by Mr. Harris in all his statements; and in the letter of the upright and pure minded man, who, as my predecessor in office instructed the agent to present the claims at Washington, the identical language of the order is also used.

The allegation that the original order was drawn or dictated by me—that it was ever seen or heard of by me, before its presentation at the board, is wholly groundless and false.

The order was offered by the Councillor from York, and as he occupied a seat at the board immediately on my right, might have been shown to me before it was read. This is by no means improbable, though I do not recollect it, and if as is alleged there was a slight alteration made by me it must have related to that part of the order which proposed to empower the agent to receive and pay over the money. I have written to the Secretary of State, that if there be any such alteration in the order, to furnish a copy to be annexed to this communication.

In the examination of Mr. Harris, great pains were taken, by the minority of the committee to connect me in some way with this order, as understood and construed by Mr. Harris. In answer to an interrogatory propounded by Mr. Paine, he says: "My recollection will not permit me to state under oath any conversation I may have had with the Governor or any of the council while it must have related to that part of the order which proposed to empower the agent to receive and pay over the money. I have written to the Secretary of State, that if there be any such alteration in the order, to furnish a copy to be annexed to this communication.

Having made his exposition chiefly in reference to the attacks made upon myself, and without considering the question whether there has been impropriety on the part of others, I will add that the proceedings of the agent were subjected to a close and vigorous investigation. In that inquiry I participated no further than to request the chairman, Gen. Sherburn, that every question propounded by the minority of the Committee touching my own agency in the matter should be fully answered. The Committee fully acquitted Mr. H. of any intentional wrong, and it is due to him to say, that from the first, he protested both to others and myself, that he had never upon any occasion represented the claims, which he created this inquiry, other than as the claims of individuals, audited by the Governor and Council, but not as actually paid by the State.

In consequence of this information & in unison with the Treasurer, and by his distinct and unequivocal advice, the order of Council was rescinded or modified, and Mr. Harris continued to give his personal attention to the military claims until his appointment to an office in the Treasury Department of the U. States, upon which occasion he resigned his agency.

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The procurement of receipt from the claimants was represented as necessary to comply with established forms at the accounting offices of the Treasury, and to enable him to pay to them such sums as might be allowed at Washington, and which at the time he supposed he should be authorized to do. The information which I have been able to obtain from Washington does not justify the imputation that any wrong was perpetrated or attempted; and his recent appointment to a place in the department which he is alleged to have received, corroborates the intelligence I have received from other sources.

Recurring to the audit of these claims by the Council of '44, I have heretofore stated that neither the practice in the Council Chamber, nor my own sense of equity and right, interposed any bar to a revision of the proceedings of the former Council. The slight examination I had witnessed of that Report convinced me that the sums allowed were insufficient.

A standing committee of the Legislature of the same year had awarded to Messrs. Pillsbury and Webster the sum of \$4500. The same committee had but the year before reported in favor of the claim of Perley: a bill allowing to Mr. Cary the sum of \$1500 had passed one branch of the Legislature, and three out of seven members of the preceding Council had strenuously insisted upon a larger allowance than that made by the Committee.

Can it be doubted that with those evidences of an honest difference of opinion both in the Legislature and the council of '43, the members of the succeeding Council might as honestly have come to the conclusions indicated in their Report?

Some of these allowances, particularly the large claim

Without stopping to enquire whether the perceptions of these honorable gentlemen were upon that occasion sharpened by the fact that one of the claimants was an active, influential whig, I will for myself aver that in giving my approval to the report of the council, I was wholly uninfluenced by political or personal considerations.— Were I capable of acting under such influences, I could in this instance have had no motive or inducement to do so. With but one of those A-rootstock claimants had I ever had the least acquaintance, and him I had never met but once or twice; they had been all, so far as I know my political or personal opponents, and for ought I know they still continue so. I owed them neither obligations for the past nor had anything to expect from their favor in the future. But they were citizens of the State, and as its chief magistrate I was bound to afford them reasonable facility in obtaining from the national government a just and proper remuneration for the losses they had sustained.

That the claims were to be prosecuted in any other manner than that pointed out by the Resolve, I had not the remotest conception; nor did the suspicion of any irregularity on the part of the agent at Washington ever occur to me, until charged in the Legislature. Whether the Resolve was wise or proper is not for me to determine; it was passed by the Legislature before I was in any way connected with the State government, and the proceedings under it had been instituted before I came into office. If it was wrong in its inception, I had the means neither of knowing nor preventing it.

Having given a faithful history of this transaction, and particularly noticed and explained those circumstances which have formed the pretexts for the ferocious attacks made upon myself, I have only to add that so long as those attacks were confined to anonymous and irresponsible correspondents of a reckless and unscrupulous press, I did not consider it proper to reply. Their adoption by a political convention and the obvious determination to make them prominent instruments to accomplish political purposes, have given them greater consequence, and rendered this exposition not only an act of impartial duty to myself, but the political party with which I am associated.

From those who have fabricated or countenanced those unfounded imputations, I have to expect neither fair dealing nor candor, and neither from the correspondent nor editor of the Kennebec Journal, which paper has been made the conduit through which these slanders have been communicated to the public, should I under any circumstances expect either the justice to disclaim or the manliness to retract any statement, however false and calumnious it might be proved.

II. J. ANDERSON.

Belfast, Aug. 13, 1845.

A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

Triumph of principles and success of measures have signalized the Democratic party for years, and motives for political exertion have not been wanting. No party has ever contended more manfully against the worst of opposition; and none can boast of more signal success. How was it during the past year? In the first place, our popular Ex-president, M. Van Buren, had been the victim of federal slander during the campaign of 1840. Not among the federal party only, but among a large portion of our own friends, the poison was spread, and consequent defection took place. The Whigs defeated his election, and Providence defeated them! President Harrison was elected through fraud and deception; but in one brief month he is gathered to his fathers—buried to his grave!

With Martin Van Buren's reputation assailed, the Whigs expected an easy triumph the second time. With Henry Clay for their leader, the "embodiment of their principles," as well as their iniquity, they dared us to the combat. Our friends feared the issue, till after the Baltimore Convention. Then we found that the spirit of disagreement was succeeded by the spirit of harmony, and that there was one man, whose meritorious career had made him honored abroad, and exalted at home, upon whom all could rally— That man was Col. Polk. Simultaneously with his nomination, the Texas question, and also the Oregon and Tariff questions, were thrown in our teeth by Whig managers. Stratagems were resorted to, to trap our candidate—letters were showered upon him for this purpose: but clearly, satisfactorily, through Democratic presses, his principles were avowed. No reluctance is manifested by him: no hiding his sentiment from the public eye as in the case of Harrison—but he goes for the admission of Texas in bold and unqualified terms—for the occupation of Oregon—for a correction and reversion of the tariff of 42—and against distribution, and against a U. S. Bank. This was a frank and explicit declaration of principles; and nobly have the people sustained them.

But was it with Henry Clay and the Whig party? Did they take the same ground on Texas Distribution, &c. Did they take any ground, save opposition to Democracy? Subsequent events, and the result of the election has shown that their instability, their shifting policy from bad positions to worse ones, received unqualified condemnation. The fickle and inconstant of the Whig party created undissembled surprise. Clay's letters prove that he, as well as his followers, had no fixed principles. He is first against, and next in favor of the admission of Texas; and finally on both sides of the question. His followers, too, were for and against assumption of State debts: for and against Texas; and could only maintain a consistent advocacy of one solitary measure, namely, that of "distribution." On this infamous project, in order to secure the votes of the indebted State, the Whig party united together!

The Democratic party, on the other hand, avowed and maintained a consistent policy, while the Whig (as J. Q. Adams said ten years ago,) had no honest principle to hold them together. The Democrats had no dishonest one to disown. Polk, consequently, the fast friend of the laboring millions, the friend of popular rights was elected; and the principles of Democracy, trampled upon in 1840, now maintain a deserved supremacy. The expectation of bringing about a gratifying result, stimulated us all to action

last fall; and shall not similar motives serve to inspire us in the coming election?

No party has ever had stronger inducements to action than we have now; and I trust we shall be ready, this fall, one and all, to do our duty at the polls. Our present worthy Governor Hovey, J. Anderson, deserves at least 10,000 majority! What say, Democrats, shall he have it? It is for you to say, on the eighth of September, whether Freeman H. Morse, the abolition, anti-Texas Whig candidate, or Hugh J. Anderson, shall govern Democratic Maine. We have had, in past years, quite enough of Whiggery in this State. Too many doses of Hinton-ism, Kent, and Morse-ism will plunge the State into endless extravagance. To avoid this, if nothing more, let us give our Democratic Governor a brilliant and handsome majority. [Argus.]

FEDERAL PRINCIPLES—MEASURES—ARGUMENTS.

"Every day brings something new." This is emphatically true, in the political world, especially. Time was when we supposed that after an exciting election—when democracy and its opponents had been fairly drawn out in hostile opposition, and the principles of the two parties fully presented and discussed before the people, and their solemn decision pronounced thereon that there would be a cessation of hostilities—that the defeated opponents of liberal principles would retire from the contest and permit the people to carry on the government as a majority should think most conducive to the public good. But never were we more mistaken.

The issue which the great party in this country, which is from principle, opposed to progress in the science of human government and the extension of liberal institutions, are infinite in number, and endless in variety. One day it is a bank with power which shall enable a few to overrule and overturn the financial operations of the whole country. The next it is a system of internal improvements which will place the money and labor of the many in the hands of the few, to be controlled and directed as they may desire. Then again, it is a splendid system of distribution, by which a few men in office are to collect together in masses the treasure of the people, and then buy them up with their own money. Then again the many are to be controlled by partial and unequal tariff laws, which in their operations shall compel the laboring many to toil and create, for the scheming few to bind up, and enjoy.

Thus it is and ever has been. Those who oppose democracy are ever changing their measures—ever adopting new schemes and devices, but examinations will be found to be based upon the one great principle of their political organization, which is opposition to the extension of the privileges of the masses, and the concentration of power and privilege in the hands of the few.

If the question be a direct one of extending political privileges to the people the federal or whig party will always be found opposed to it. If it be a question of granting powers to a corporation, these party are always in favor of giving the largest liberty to the corporators, and reserving the fewest possible rights to the people. If the question is one of mode of selecting the rulers or judicial officers, they invariably select the appointing power as far from popular will as possible.

The affinities and springs of action of the opposition party are so well known and understood at the present day, that their course may be predicted with great certainty, upon any given position before they have had an opportunity to act. If they

position be of a character to promote the interests and welfare of our whole population, without distinction, their opposition to it may be expected as a matter of absolute certainty.

If on the contrary, it is to advance a favored class, no matter what expense, their support is equally as certain.

Though the principles of federalism are thus

lived and determined, their measures, as we have seen are numerous and changing, and the arguments by which they support them still more numerous and deceptive. Here it is in fact, that the ingenuity of federalism is chiefly displayed—Experience has taught them that the people of this country are thoroughly republican in their feelings,—that where they act understandingly it is always on the liberal side—that they never willingly rob themselves for the benefit of others.—Federalism always true to its principles, hesitates not, however, to resort to any artifice to obtain popular support. Its advocates will fawn and flatter—say soft things, and be affable and familiar about election time—take the laboring man by the hand and talk of "protection to American industry," and express a marvelous degree of sympathy for the toiling millions. But when they bring forward their favorite measures, they will always be found, if closely examined, to be constructed and designed to build up and extend the partial principles of their creed.

Another mode of argument, if argument it can be called, very common among the opposition party, is to invent all kinds of false and foolish stories about their opponents. This is no new invention as a rule of conduct, though the falsehoods put in circulation are coined to suit circumstances. No prominent democrat ever has escaped this species of assault. Injurious stories which are thought to carry on their face some degree of plausibility are concocted, and then circulated with unremitting assiduity to make the people distrust their own friends, and thus induce them to withhold their support or give it to their opponents. In this way they hope to obtain support for men and measures which the people neither desire nor approve. To this last species of warfare, have the leaders of the federal party in this State turned their whole attention during the past summer. A series of gross vile calumnies have been concocted and circulated against the democratic candidate for Governor, which men of no other party, would consent to utter or publish. These calumnies have made the principle theme for their papers during the campaign. But the Governor has come out as will be seen in another column and in a most calm and able manner, exposed the falsity of those unprincipled assaults upon him. To what new device they will next resort, it is now impossible to imagine, but that some ingenious fable will be invented we have

no doubt, as experience has shown that in a political campaign, "every day brings something new" (to quote the exact words) "what mischiefs are sure to be enacted, when a man born to nothing but the plough-tail, takes to legislating!"

We therefore caution our friends against giving credit to the numerous and alarming stories which the whigs will undoubtedly circulate by hand bills and runners from this time to election, or to the slanders with which their papers will team. THESE MALIGNANT AND SLANDEROUS ASSAULTS UPON THE CHARACTER OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS SEEMS TO BE THEIR ONLY ARGUMENT. That cause must surely be a bad one which is based on SLANDER and DETRACTION. [Argus.]

SUCCESS OF GOOD PRINCIPLES.

Gentlemen.—The triumph of democracy comes on every breeze; harbingers of prosperity can but be hailed with joy by every true patriot while those who predicted ruin at their success had they any sense of shame, would hide their heads and blush to own themselves men. How can those who characterized the democratic party and its candidate with such unblushing effrontery as the "rule and ruin" party, and possessing any sense of honor, still hold out to the world sincerity in such avowals. "Clay and protection"—"Polk and destruction" was a leading motto of the whigs in the last election which your correspondent desire may not be forgotten by the democratic party while they have ocular demonstration of the converse of that statement Blight and mildew so certainly predicted in the event of Polk's election, find no place in the County of Oxford, while our barns are well filled with hay, and full eared grain is now ripe for harvest, and if our farmers do not receive high prices for their wool, they must remember it is in consequence of that tariff so denounced by our speakers and writers, proving most forcibly tangibly their of repeated statements that coarse wool costing seven cents and under, and subject to a nominal duty of five per cent comes directly in competition with their wool, thus enabling the manufacturer to import his stock while he holds out the delusive hope of protection. It is sufficient protection to him to impose wool at a duty of three and a half mills per pound, and as soon as manufactured find it guarded by a tariff of forty per cent, but to the wool grower this is such protection as vultures give to lambs, "covering and devoting them."

What issue can the whigs make in the ensuing election? The verdict of an indignant people in this state and nation, has been given against them on each and every count. On that of protection, by means of a high tariff—they say that of protection, shall we have a United States Bank? The wailings of defrauded charity, and the thunder tones of freemen, say no. Shall the rich domain of our fathers, a legacy in which we have equal rights, be squandered upon prodigal children? "Be just before generous," is the loud response of millions. Shall the lone star of Texas be incorporated with the bright constellation on our mother flag? and the people say, Amen. What then have the whigs to hope for? do they expect to overcome near seventeen thousand votes, in which they were in minority last September—increased to nearly twenty thousand in November? They cannot expect the verdict to be set aside in any of the great issues so recently decided—but they do hope surprise us from our consciousness of strength. In one of the wars of Europe, a certain General gave orders to attack a strong fortress at mid-day in the very face of his foe. His friends remonstrated rating for the rash order told him there were many weaker points than this, and guarded by fewer and less brave Troops I understand you said the general, but this is commanded by an officer with whom I have served. He always takes a nap after dinner—this is the hour he sleeps—safe as he thinks, in the strength of his position. At the first onset it will be told him a charge is being made upon his encampments—half awake he says to the messenger, it is impossible—what? an attack upon this strong hold in the face of day. Go back and learn the truth of the alarm. By this time we shall have carried the out-work and before the messenger can return and preparations be made for defence, we shall be victorious. And it was so.

Democrats of Maine, sleep not in your strongholds. A victory has been won, but eternal sleeplessness is the price of its enjoyment. To the polls then, lest slumbering at mid-day, we be surprised in the very camp of victory. L. Argus.

FEDERAL SENTIMENTS ENDORSED BY WHIG EDITORS.

Our Whig friends are constantly denying their attachment to the old Federal party; and we are often called upon to prove their connexion or identity with federalism. A few extracts will prove that identity beyond a doubt.

When the Constitution was framed, leading federal member remarked, that "the second branch of the Legislature ought to be composed of men of great and established property; an aristocracy of men, who, for pride, support permanency; and to make them completely independent, they must be chosen for life." Such an aristocratic body," said he, "would keep down the turbulence of democracy." Years after this, on the eve of the last war, another distinguished federalist stated, in that peace establishment, the Hartford Convention, that "it seemed strange to him that the founders of the constitution did not make some regulation of the right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in society; for it ought to be deemed a first principle in all free countries," said he "that property should govern."

Noah Webster, another leading federalist, declared in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a few years ago, when his party bore the name of federalists, (since changed to that of Whigs,) that it was useless to talk to him about the intelligence of the people, for "the history of nations could not present an example of such total want of intelligence in our country now affords."

Next comes the Boston Courier, once a noted federal paper, but now the decided advocate of Whiggery. Before the name of whig appeared in its columns, it told us that "as well might a blacksmith attempt to mend a watch, as a farm-

There is no doubt that the administration is taking every precautionary measure to meet any contingency which may occur. It is throwing troops into Texas, and providing arms and rations for any additional force which the Texans may bring to our aid. We are collecting strong squadrons in the Gulf and in the Pacific. If Mexico should be mad enough to declare war, and attack us we shall be prepared to meet her at once. The promptitude and energy of our government will be felt at every point. Whilst they are conducting our foreign relations with a circumspection which would avoid all unnecessary collisions, they are prepared to meet every danger with the energy which becomes a free people. By these prompt and various preparations, they are showing to our own people, as well as to foreign nations, that we are wide awake—increasing the confidence which the people ought to have in the government, and arresting the attack with which Mexico threatens us. If she be not entirely infatuated by misguided counsels, she will refrain from making a blow at us, which must fearfully recoil upon our own head."

From the Argus.

WHIG INVENTIONS.

"God made men upright, but they have sinned many inventions."

That it has been a prominent trait in the federal party, for more than half a century, to seek out inventions in a political point of view, I know by experience. I well remember when Jefferson was a candidate for President, they sought out the invention that he was a bold and daring Indian and if elected, would burn, or cause to be burned, every Bible in America, which so alarmed some of the women, that they secreted their Bibles to keep them from the awful conflagration. When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for President, they sought out the invention that he was a cold blooded murderer, and so blood thirsty that if elected, there would be nothing but carnage throughout our once happy land.

When Van Buren was President, they sought out the invention that he was thrusting his hands into the public treasury, and spending the public money, for costly clothing, equipage, gold spoons, &c. &c.

When James K. Polk was candidate for President, they sought the invention that if he was elected, the country would be ruined, I would now ask how far have their predictions been verified! But this is not all. The federalists of this State, are seeking out inventions to elect a federal Governor. They are at this moment, using every means in their power, to procure assistance from the Abolition party, the Temperance party, and all other parties they can find, to prop up the federal cause. I think the temperance cause, and abolition cause, are good enough to stand on their merits, without being blended with politics, and if the federal cause cannot stand without the aid of these props, I am willing it should be banished to the lane of forgetfulness, where it would have been long since, if it had not received support from other causes, which it gained by inventions, deceptions, and other fraudulent management.

That there is a large majority of democrats in this State, no one will deny; but if we stay from the polls at the coming election, we must expect the inventors to rule the State. But if we will go to the polls on the 8th of September, and act the part of good honest democrats, we shall show to the world, that the foundations of federalism is shaken from centre to circumference in Maine.

Hiram.

EIGHT DAYS LATER—NO WAR!

By advices from the Washington Union of Monday night, it appears that the Mexican minister of foreign affairs submitted a report to congress recommending a declaration of war against the United States, as authentic intelligence should be received of the act of Texas accepting annexation.

The commander of the French brig of war Minerve, who left Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., is of opinion that the Mexican congress will not accede to the proposition, and that it was made clearly with a view of affecting the Presidential election, which was to take place at the beginning of August.

The following is an extract from the report by the Mexican minister of foreign affairs to the Chamber of Deputies:

"His excellency the president, at a council of ministers, and with their full assent, has been pleased to order me to address the chamber in the following terms, as approved by the cabinet:

Article I. From the moment when the supreme government shall know the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States.

Art. 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the U. S. in treaties from the year 1828 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and liberty! Mexico, July 21st, 1845.

ESIAS G. CUEVAS."

On the same day a proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, for a law empowering the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, either at home or abroad.

The report accompanying the proposition intimates that the funds are to be raised by extraordinary means—that is, by force.

A letter from Pensacola dated Aug. 7, says—

"The French brig of war Mercurio has just anchored in this harbour, bringing dates as late as the 27th July from Vera Cruz. I have seen the commander of the brig, and he is of opinion, derived from conversing with his countrymen long established in Mexico, that the war proposition above mentioned is a political measure, to insure the election of Gen. Herrera; and that no one at all acquainted with Mexican politics believes that Congress will, in any case, acquiesce in it. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the executive, stating that fifteen millions must be raised at once, to meet the expense of the war."

The Washington Union, in commenting upon the above, remarks that,

Ladies in Male Attire. Two ladies were arrested in New York on Monday evening, for walking the streets in male attire. One was young, beautiful and unmarried, the other a somewhat older, married, lady. They were confined to one of the station houses where they were locked up till morning. It seems that the young lady, who belongs to one of the first families in that city, was jealous of her lover, and determined to watch his movements, and being somewhat fearful of going into the field alone, requested her older friend to accompany her.

They were discharged in the morning, upon promising never to "wear the unmentionables" again.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 19th, says—"We understand that orders came to hand here yesterday, to fit out the U. S. frigate Congress immediately. Also, that orders have been given to ship seamen specially for her."

Counterfeiting gold coins are said to be in circulation, of the date of 1814, well executed, but much deficient in weight. A small o under the eagle, which is not in the genuine, distinguished them.

The express train over the Long Island Railroad on Sunday, with the Hibernia's mails for New York, reached Worcester 45 miles, in one hour and twenty minutes!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 26, 1845.

Election, September 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HUGH J. ANDERSON.

FOR SENATORS.

STEPHEN H. CHASE,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN J. PERRY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS:

CHARLES ANDREWS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

LEVI STOWELL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

FRANCIS L. RICE.

Democrats to the Rescue?

A succession of defeats has rendered the Whig party perfectly desperate. Not content with their unpunished efforts to secure ascendancy of their doctrines in the State and general Government, they fall by resorting to the lowest treachery and the most falsehoods, they are now attempting to accomplish their purposes in a manner which must, if met with a proper spirit, result in not only discomfiture but lasting disgrace. After placing before the public, as a candidate for Governor, that frosty, incoherent Federal Orator, who traversed this whole Congressional District from end to end and thereby made himself so odious to the people as to procure his defeat, it was reasonable to suppose that all the Whig surprises would be spent in lusing his great abilities—his fine talents—his love of Law and Order, &c. But no; this did not meet their purposes. Another method must be pursued. So, in order to divert the attention of the people from their own puny candidate—a candidate with whom a large portion of their own party are entirely dissatisfied—looking upon him with pity and distrust, their press, with severance at its head, reckless of all consequences, has turned the attention of the people to Gov. Anderson—charging him in the most malicious manner, without the shadow of a reason, or the least foundation, with dishonesty of purpose and ignorance of duty. This charge comes with an ill grace from the paper which published the Roarock Forger—the false returns from New York last fall, and the false figures.

It is stated by the Whig press, and their correspondents, that Governor Anderson and Mr. Harris have presented claims to the United States Treasury which had never been allowed by the accounting officers of this State, and if they do not assert it, they leave it to be inferred that these functions expected to make a grand speculation. The baselessness of such a charge and infamy is only exposed by the audacity with which it is put forth. The very face of it bears the impress of falsehood and deception. The impossibility of executing such a design is a sufficient answer to the whole charge. But what is the truth of the whole matter? It is told in few words. About three years ago a number of individuals, citizens of Maine, presented themselves at Augusta desiring the Authorities of this State to present certain claims to the United States Government for payment—for services rendered the State in protecting the disputed Territory. These claims were then examined by the Governor and Council, and the amount of \$1000 was allowed. An Agent, Mr. Harris, was sent to Washington to present these claims. Before the Agent departed on his mission, other claims of a similar character, to a large amount, were presented by various individuals, swelling the amount to \$23,751. The Agent presented all of these claims at the United States Treasury, with the vouchers; but all above \$1000 did not pass through the hands of the Governor and Council; and although the claims are not denied or denied, a great hue and cry is raised because all these claims did not come forward at once and the same moment to present them to the Council. A fine excuse to take a charge of dishonesty upon! If the Whig press would come forward and charge the Governor or his Agent, Harris, with presenting claims that did not exist—with forging certificates, or vouchers—with procuring money from the U. S. Treasury on false pretences, or any thing of the like, and bring forward any plausible reason in support of such charges, it would be worthy the profound consideration of the whole community. But for a party, or a party press, having the least pretensions to respectability, to come out and create such an alarm on such a foundation, just on the eve of an election, is beneath the notice of every man, and much more of a politician.

Our friends should not be seduced by these felonies and malignant attacks. The whole life and character of Gov. Anderson, both private and public, give the lie to these charges. Even the Whig press in his own town has spoken highly of his honor and integrity, and a man must possess a stainless reputation in who can exact such praise from the unscrupulous Federal press of this State. These charges, however as they are, have been put forth just prior to the election, in order to produce a reaction in our ranks. But, Democrats of Oxford, these wily designs of our opponents need only be known in order to be met and defeated. Let us organize and prepare for the contest, and then let our motto be that a good name shall not stand in need of friends, when the bitterness of repeated defeat has armed his enemies with the weapons of despair—malice and abuse.

REPUBLICANS OF MAINE!

The day of Election is at hand.—Your old enemies are IN THE FIELD. All legitimate arguments having failed the enemies of Democracy, they as a last resort, are attempting to defeat the popular will by circulating the most foul and

Malignant Slanders

against the democratic candidate for Governor. Such a depraved resort will only return upon their heads to plague its inventors. The republicans of Maine will FROWN DOWN this partisan attempt to blight the character of an honest and upright officer for mere Political Purposes!

The Whigs of Maine must be taught, if they are not too stupid to learn by experience, that the only safe line of conduct in political warfare as well as in private life, is to adhere to facts and legitimate argument—that SLANDER and VIVIFICATION will not convince the honest men of this State of the correctness of those federal principles which have been repeated and maintained after close investigation and strict examination. Each

argument will never be listened to by the honest yeomanry of Maine but those who attempt by such means to obtain their selfish ends, will be most woefully disappointed. We say then to the republicans of Maine, *rise up in your might and SCORGE THE CALUMNIATORS, and VINDICATE THE HONESTY OF THE CALUMNIATED!*

Oxford Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District met in Convention at the Court House, on Paris Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August 1845, and were called to order by ISAAC CHASE, Esq., of Turner.

The Convention was duly organized by choosing Hon. SAMUEL GIBSON of Denmark, President, and JAMES M. HOLLAND of Canton, and GEO. W. RAND, of Stoneham, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, of Turner, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Ludden, Hammons of Lovell, Smith of Norway, Story of Porter, and Irish of Stow, was selected to receive and examine the credentials of delegates. The committee subsequently reported the following list of delegates:—

Andover, Samuel R. Chapman, L. W. Talbot, Albany, John Hunt, Jeremiah Green Jr.

Bethel, Gilman Chapman, James Walker, Erastus Huborn, Abnerthay Grover.

Brownfield, Elijah Bradbury, John Thorn, Ichabod Warren.

Buckfield, Joshua Irish, Ximenius Philbrick, Henry H. Hutchins, Jr. Joseph Turner.

Canton, James M. Holland, Horatio M. Austin, and Leonard P. Smith.

Carthage, Harrison Storer, B. F. Spaulding.

Dixfield, John M. Eustis, Isaac C. Washburn, Cyrus Dunn.

Douglas, Samuel Gibson, Elias A. Berry, Samuel F. Gibson.

Fryeburg, Charles Abbott, Henry D. Hutchings, Simeon C. Wilcox.

Franklin, George Hopkins.

Greenwood, Alvah Hobbs, William Noyes.

Hiram, Jeromiah Dow, Walter F. Watson, William Cotton, Jr.

Hartford, Joseph Benson, Edmund Irish, Jr. Alpheus S. Lane.

Hanover, Solomon J. Hayward.

Hamlin's Grant, William C. Pearson.

Hebron, Elias Taylor, Sullivan Bicknell.

Lovell, David Hammons, Moses Kilgore, 2d.

Letter A. No. 2, James Brown.

Letter B., John J. Bragg.

Livermore, Daniel Briggs, R. B. Jennings, E. G. Follor.

Mexico, Cornelius H. Whitman, Henry F. Durgin.

Milton Plantation, Richard Estes, 2d.

Mason, Peregrine Dustin.

Norway, Asa Thayer, Jr., Mark P. Smith, Luther P. Pike.

Never, Elijah Powers, Ithiel Smith.

Oxford, Andrew J. Simonds, Isaac A. Thayer, Samuel Chadbourne.

Paris, Hiram Hubbard, Eben's Drake, E. C. Shaw.

Porter, William F. Taylor, George Stacy, Ira C. Chase.

Peru, Benja. Lovejoy, Wm. R. Ripley.

Rumford, Timothy Walker, David Knapp, A. K. Knapp.

Roxbury, John Reed.

Stoneham, George W. Rand, Joel Sawyer.

Summer, Freeman Keen, Nath'l Gerrish, Jr., Alexander Ryerson.

Stowe, Stephen Irish, Ebenez'r T. Nutter.

Turkey, Isaac Chase, Seth Beals, Salmon Record.

Timothy Ludden.

Woodstock, Edmund Curtis, C. C. Whitman, James Russ.

Watford, Lewis W. Houghton, John C. Gerry.

Weld, N. H. Clark, James Masterman, Ephraim Taft.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Dixfield, Hon. Stephen H. Chase of Fryeburg, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Senator from the Western section of the District.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, of Dixfield, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Eustis, Walker, of Bothell, Chase, of Buckfield, Gerry of Waterford, and Hammons of Lovell, was chosen to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for the Eastern section of the District.

The committee reported the whole No. of votes, 92.

Necessary to a choice, 47.

William Thompson, of Hartford, has 52.

and is elected.

The same committee proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes for a third candidate.

John J. Perry, of Oxford, received a majority of the votes, and was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, of Turner, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Ludden, Hammons of Lovell, Holland of Canton, Dunn of Dixfield, and Dr. Knapp of Rumford, were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of a sense of this Convention, and to report the same at the County Convention.

The committee reported the whole No. of votes, 92.

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The same committee proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes for a third candidate.

John J. Perry, of Oxford, received a majority of the votes, and he was declared duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for Clerk of the Courts.

Messrs. Ludden, Shaw of Paris, Warren of Brownfield, Hough-

ton of Waterford, and Noyes of Greenwood, were chosen said committee.

The committee reported that CHARLES ANDREWS, of Dixfield, had a majority of the votes thrown

and he was declared duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for County Attorney, and reported that WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, of Paris, had a majority of the votes, and he was declar-

ed duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for County Commission, and reported on the second ballot that FRANCIS L. RICE, had a majority of the votes, and he was declar-

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ed duly elected.

A Cow in a Box—ALIAS, A COUGH IN THE CHEST. We were not a little amused at the Phonographic exhibition, the other evening, by a story told by Prof. Church with reference to the difficulty he had to meet in learning to pronounce the English language—Whose barbarous orthography is so totally at variance with the elementary sounds. The gentleman said that the first time he ever visited London, he caught a violent cold in the passage. He had studied English at the French University, and made about as much progress in giving correct sounds to the words, as a green Yankee might be supposed to do in the French tongue without any thing but a dictionary for a guide. Some things he knew, and some things he didn't know; one thing, however, he felt, and that was that he needed a physician to cure him of his cold. Accordingly he sent for one, and in the interim, wishing to show Dr. John Bull how well he could talk English, he took Nugent and found that 'toux' was 'cough,' in the latter tongue.

"C-o-u-g-h," spelled the Frenchman, "how they say that? I have him! P-l-o-u-g-h is plow, and c-o-u-g-h is cow. I got a cow."

The doctor entered and began to feel his pulse, where all seemed right.

"I have no trouble dare said Professor Church, putting his hand to his throat, I got a cow."

"Well, I am not a cow doctor," said the sur-geon indignantly, "why do you send for me to see your cow?"

"But you will not understand me," said the disconcerted Frenchman, "here is my cow—he and he thumped his breast in despera-tion.

The doctor shook his head as though he thought him demented. The professor again had recourse to his dictionary, thinking if he got the precise locality of his cow, the doctor would understand. Accordingly he looked for the word "chest" and found the first definition to be a "box," then shouting as loud as he could he exclaimed:

"Now you understand, I got a cow in my box."

The doctor burst into a roar of laughter and the poor Frenchman almost died of the chagrin. When the professor told the story, the audience were perfectly convulsed, and fully appreciated the gentleman's enthusiasm as he concluded by saying—

"If your phonography can do any thing for my cow, it would be a great thing!"

Boston Bee.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

John Moulton, named Executor in a certain Instrument, reporting to the last Will and Testament of Josiah W. Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

It was Ordered, that the said John Moulton give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Elizabeth Wood, Widow of Phineas Wood, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Ira Towle, Administrator of the estate of Richard Clement, late of Fryeburg, aforesaid, deceased, praying for license to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of three hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

S. H. & Mary Cluse, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Clark, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented their third account of their administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Charles Frost, Guardian of Lucy E. Chapman, minor child of Timothy Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and remove his interest in certain real estate situated in said Bethel, Newry, Monson and Yarmouth, all in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said minor—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Bethel, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Andrew Tyler, Guardian of William C. Bangs, of Brownfield, in said county, a minor, praying for license to sell said minor's interest in the homestead of his late father; also, ten acres, being part of the farm formerly occupied by William Poor; also, a barn on the Monson lot, and also a dwelling house generally known as Widow Brown's house, all situated in said Brownfield, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

14 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

James Heard, named Executor in a certain Instrument, relating to the last Will and Testament of Joseph F. Head, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having present the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said James Heard give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of William H. Perkins, minor, praying for license to sell as much of the real estate situated in Peter in said county, conveyed to them by Isaac Head, for the purpose of putting out and securing to the said minors the proceeds thereof on interest—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of William Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas A. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, for license to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Amos Gage & Ann S. Gage, Administrators of the estate of Leander Gage, late of said Waterford, deceased, having presented their second account of the administration of the estate said deceased; and also a Petition of the Widow of said deceased; for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Elizabeth Wood, Widow of Phineas Wood, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Ira Towle, Administrator of the estate of Richard Clement, late of Fryeburg, aforesaid, deceased, praying for license to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Elizabeth Wood, Widow of Phineas Wood, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

S. H. & Mary Cluse, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Clark, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented their third account of their administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Bethel, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Charles Frost, Guardian of Lucy E. Chapman, minor child of Timothy Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and remove his interest in certain real estate situated in said Bethel, Newry, Monson and Yarmouth, all in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said minor—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Bethel, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Andrew Tyler, Guardian of William C. Bangs, of Brownfield, in said county, a minor, praying for license to sell said minor's interest in the homestead of his late father; also, ten acres, being part of the farm formerly occupied by William Poor; also, a barn on the Monson lot, and also a dwelling house generally known as Widow Brown's house, all situated in said Brownfield, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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On the Petition of Charles Frost, Guardian of Lucy E. Chapman, minor child of Timothy Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and remove his interest in certain real estate situated in said Bethel, Newry, Monson and Yarmouth, all in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said minor—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Bethel, on the 15th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the Petition of Andrew Tyler, Guardian of William C. Bangs, of Brownfield, in said county, a minor, praying for license to sell said minor's interest in the homestead of his late father; also, ten acres, being part of the farm formerly occupied by William Poor; also, a barn on the Monson lot, and also a dwelling house generally known as Widow Brown's house, all situated in said Brownfield, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county,